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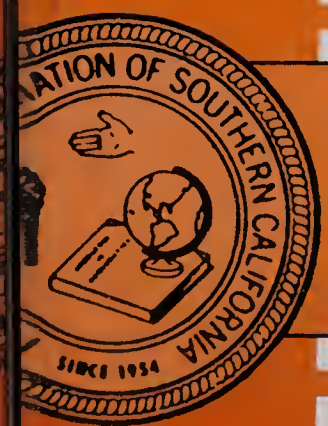

THE N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY

FALL 1982

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THE N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY

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Numismatic Association of Southern California

Year XXIV | Fall 1982 | No. 3

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

THE YEAR 2000 AND THE N.A.S.C.

Who will be members of the N.A.S.C. in the year 2000; who will run the association, write the articles for the Quarterly and buy coins for their collections?

As president, I prevailed upon Nate Bromberg to organize all the junior activities of the N.A.S.C. Through his excellent leadership, this issue of our Quarterly introduces a new column; written for our younger members and, frequently, by the young folks themselves. Along with this, a special literary award will be presented to the junior who writes the best article for our Quarterly. Of course, our junior forum has long held an important spot at our annual convention and last year, Corky and Nate introduced the junior bourse table at our show as well. And, of course, we have honored our outstanding junior member with the presentation of the *Maurice M. Gould Junior Achievement Award.* But that's not all! The N.A.S.C. now offers to pay for the A.N.A. Correspondence Course for every young numismatist who completes the lessons. We will sponsor junior members to the C.S.N.A. Educational Symposium, and we'll provide a special half-priced banquet ticket to our annual awards celebration. We're sure that among the participants of these various activities for juniors will come our N.A.S.C. leaders in the year 2000.

I spent two delightful days with the folks in San Diego County. The occasion was the 25th Annual Coinarama sponsored by the San Diego County Inter-Club Numismatic Council Clubs. The president of this outstanding group is Kay Edgerton Lenker, and the chairman of the show was Bill Fell. It was a fine show with many outstanding exhibits.

Your N.A.S.C. Board unanimously passed a motion at our June meeting supporting Rep. Annunzio's six-coin Olympic Commemorative program. As I write this message, plans have been made for a White House bill-signing ceremony on July 16th by President Reagan. The voices of our hobby have been heard! Now will you write your legislators backing H.R. 6275 introduced by Rep. David Dreier to restore the Mint status of the San Francisco Assay Office? I also had the pleasure of previewing our cook book, *Hail to the Chef.* What a magnificent publication! Congratulations to Lorna Lebold whose efforts made this possible. You all are in for a special treat!

And now — a family question about George Washington. Did our first President have any children; any brothers or sisters? Well, George's father had ten children, four by his first wife and six by George's mother, Mary Ball Washington. Although Martha and George had no children, Martha was a widow of David Parke Custis. She had four children by her first husband, two of whom died in infancy.

Thomas L. Fitzgerald

GREETINGS:
The Quarterly Appreciates You!

We have a new feature writer! Starting with this issue of the N.A.S.C. Quarterly, te Bromberg will be heading up a new column called the Junior Numismatist Corner. te is the Junior Activities Coordinator for the N.A.S.C. and through his column l provide up-to-date news and items of interest to our juniors. Welcome Nate mberg! By the way, it is ok for adults to read the Junior Numismatist Corner.

Nate can use your help. He would like you to send him any and all information on n club related activities and programs for juniors. He needs your cooperation and istance. Please encourage the juniors in your club to submit their ideas and literary tings to the junior numismatist corner. See Nate's section in this issue for his address d other important bits of information.

Besides Nate's new undertaking, this issue also contains the first articles eligible for two new literary awards. "A Case of Apples" by Richard A. Basler will be up for *George Bennett Memorial Literary Award.* The "Panama-Pacific International osition" by Brian Kotoff will be eligible for the *Junior Literary Award.*

Everybody wants a bargain or a good deal. Once again the N.A.S.C. is proud to have member clubs' benefit drawing for gold coins. On January 29, 1983, a drawing for 35 d coins will be held at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles. Through the NASC mber clubs, tickets will sell for only 50¢ each or a book of five for only $2.00. For h book of five sold, $1.00 is kept by the member club and the other goes toward the chase of the gold coins. Tickets may be purchased at the convention. This is one of many ways in which the N.A.S.C. helps member coin clubs. Last January 24 coin bs earned over $100.00 each! Fontana United Numismatists earned over $350.00 time from the gold drawing ticket sales. It is to your benefit to take advantage of the A.S.C. member clubs' gold drawing.

n the last issue of the Quarterly, we introduced a new plaque to be given to eligible ary contributors of original articles printed in our publication. Instead of restating basic guidelines for the above, please refer to the last issue. So far the response has n very favorable. We still need original literary writings for publication in future es. With your help, our publication will maintain its status as a great numismatic lication. If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to write.

Til Next Issue — Gary Beedon
Editor

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT

NEW MEMBERS

NUMBER	NAME	SPONSOR
2497	Ray A. Hahn	Gary Beedon
2498	H. V. Fredrickson	Paul Borack
2499	Richard Basler	Gary Beedon
2500	Jesse Hoogeveen	Albertus Hoogeveen
2501	Bonnie O'Connor	Austin Ryer, Jr.

DECEASED MEMBERS

SM 325	Dr. M. J. Reis
2189	Bernice Roth

At our last Board Meeting, a change was made in the procedures for the Corresponding Secretary. Dues notices will be sent out as usual to Regular Members in October. Those who send in their $5.00 will receive a plastic permanent membership card by return mail. No receipts will be issued unless cash is sent. In future years, dues notices will go out annually, only once (in the past second notices were sent in May). Accompanying the notice will be an invitation to convert the regular membership to a Sustaining Membership which costs $75.00, one time. This will eliminate the need for the annual payment of dues. A metal engraved membership card is sent to all Sustaining Members, and they are entitled to a special ribbon at the convention. To give everyone an opportunity to maintain their membership, dues notices will be sent to those who have not yet paid for 1982.

Respectfully submitted,

Lorna R. Lebsock

THE BOSTON COIN PARTY

Report by Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald

Boston – the city entering its 352nd year in 1982 – is quite a place! Boston is diverse say the least; for it is HISTORY – the American Revolution's first blood was spilled re – the Boston Massacre in 1770; and here some tea was thrown overboard nalling a defiant challenge to England and her right to tax the colonists. The rmality of the Revolutionary War emerged in nearby Lexington and Concord. Boston the birthplace of Presidents. John Adams, John Quincy Adams and John F. nnedy were born there as well as other leaders such as Ben Franklin, Daniel ebster, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry Thoreau and thaniel Hawthorne. Boston is Harvard, the *U.S.S. Constitution,* the Freedom Trail; ston is lobster and clams, the Red Sox and Celtics, concerts in the park; beantown, cod and Paul Revere. And Boston was, for over a week, the hub of numismatic ivities.

On Monday, August 16th, exhibitors, PNG members and other collectors gathered the Sheraton Boston Hotel as activities got underway. Californians included the ecutive secretary of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Paul Koppenhaven and s lovely wife, Glenda. Others were Walter Ostromecki and his Marin, Jim Warmus, e great Irish colors of the O'Carmody's, George Kolbe, Sol Taylor, Cliff Roth, Paul rack, Bob and Kay Northam, Mary and Charles Colver and Barbara Hyde.

The Star of the Show? Well, the concensus seemed to be that the outstanding feature this year's Boston show was the exhibits. Again and again, those in attendance talked out the exhibits. The "Best-of-Show" winner was a complete variety set of 1794 ge cents belonging to Dennis Loring from New York. Not only was this a very rare with only about four such sets known, it was displayed beautifully and the coins were agnificent specimens. Other exhibits included a collection of the first issues of osby's famous book, *Early Coins of America,* four cases of splendid British vereigns, 1817 to date, a tremendous set of English coin weights and their scale and ny, many more. Another star of the show was John Adams. No, not one of our esidents, but a real live John Adams whose 1794 large cents just went on sale by wers and Ruddy and whose book has just been published by George Kolbe. Mr. lams described his book and research to the *Numismatic Bibliomania Society,* a

crazy organization with no officers, no by-laws or constitution and a "sometimes" published newsletter. On Wednesday morning, another group of "fanatics", called the *Early American Coppers Club,* held their meeting with a full house in a large meeting room. This was probably the largest such meeting during the convention. Again, the star was Mr. Adams talking about his collection placed on sale by Bowers. He's spent many years tracing the pedigree of his coins and the search was often very exciting.

And so the week went – meetings and forums, bourse and auction, exhibits and special features! Bostonian James Ford Clapp told his stately beautiful story of the Roman Imperial Sestertius, from its glorious birth as an important silver coin to its sad demise as a debased copper token about 400 years later. Byron Johnson described the many ways of having fun with your collecting, telling anecdotes along the way. From south of the border, Clyde Hubbard reported on the Ocho Reales, the Mexican silver coin that sereved so many nations including our own. One could have listened for hours as Eric Newman and Chet Krause took turns recounting their numismatic experiences. Newman retold the story of the five 1913 nickels that came into possession of his partner and what fun they had in showing them to Max Mehl. Another group of "fanatics" presented a symposium under the guise of the *Medals and Token Society.* The panel included Dr. George Fuld, Joseph Levine, Dick Johnson, Robert Julian, Richard Margolis and Carl Carlson. Truly delightful and great fun can only describe their presentation. One believes they could identify the owner of a fingerprint left on a medal 200 years ago.

All hail to Elizabeth Wisslead! On Friday morning this grand lady (and this year's banquet chairperson) was honored as the *A.N.A. Club Representative of the Year.* It was this writer's privilege, as president of the N.A.S.C., to accept her plaque from A.N.A. President Adna Wilde. The banquet was the scene for another award for a Californian as a much surprised Dorthy Baber was named the winner of the *Faye Rochette Memorial Award.* Immediate past ANA president George Hatie was awarded the *Farran Zerbe* prize. Other winners included past NASC president Murray Singer who, along with Robert Hughes, were awarded the best dealer recruiters of the year; the Stack family received a medal of merit as did Betty Higby.

Among the missing was the very ill Abe Kosoff who was voted into the A.N.A.'s Hall of Fame along with Glenn Smedley and others. How did the show go? Well, the consensus of the bourse went something like this: "It was better than we expected but not as good as the old days." The auction? Most believed there were bargains aplenty and some good buys could be had. Note that an important change will take place next year in San Diego as the convention will end on Saturday (like the N.A.S.C.) with the banquet on Friday night. As you all know, the general chairman will be Kay Edgerton Lenker and she looks forward to seeing you all in San Diego in 1983.

DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE

The cutoff date for the Winter issue of the N.A.S.C. Quarterly is

NOVEMBER 1, 1982

Members and non-members alike are encouraged to write and submit numismatic related articles for publication. Give it a try!

HESITATION: A COLLECTOR'S FRIEND?

by

Dr. Walter A. Ostromecki, Jr., NLG

For many coin hobbyists, hesitation can be either a blessing or a pitfall on both the ying and selling ends. It can be a welcomed champion if the collector uses it to his vantage, especially when it comes to selling his collection. In these days of rising ts and escalating inflation, the old motto of 'he who hesitates often loses' seems to be ay of life for the small collector wishing to dispose of his holdings for a profit. It esn't have to be so. The wise and informed seller does not have to be on the short end he deal. You ask how this is possible. Can hesitation really benefit me, the seller? s! Let's see how. We will use a hypothetical collector named Stanley Fumblebug, an rage middle income coin collector, who wishes to sell his entire collection of coins a reasonable profit.

For the past 25 years, Stanley had been accumulating various U.S. coin ominations in stricly uncirculated condition. He was to the point where it was ost necessary to use a crane just to life out his safe deposit box from its dark dwelling ce at the local bank. Growing tired of the frustrations and hassle involved in viewing collection at the bank's convenience, he decided it was time to sell. The bank was ays increasing the fees on his box rental. This simply added to his loss of enthusiasm coin collecting.

Stanley convinced himself that the current market value of most of his pieces ldn't go any higher, and, besides, he and the wife had always wanted to take a world ise when he retired next year anyway!

His eyes saw dollar signs! All his treasures were sure to bring him a hefty profit over at he originally paid for them over the years.

Upon arriving home with his collection (without the aid of an armored car), Stanley ediately snatched up his weekly coin newspaper. In a frenzy, he scanned the ndar of upcoming shows in his area. His eyes zeroed in on a major show to take e at the "Bilkin Hotel" in two weeks. He said to himself, "Certainly with some of big name dealers from around the country being there, I should have little difficulty nding a *ready buyer* for my priceless gems!"

Anticipation ($$$), like that of a kid in a candy store, became almost unbearable as days grew closer. Finally, the day came and Stanley hurriedly headed for the show. he approached the hotel's parking lot, his eagerness grew. Soon he would be in the ey.

As Stanley entered the bourse floor, it was very evident from his actions that he was r to sell. Rather than shopping around for bids on his coins from various dealers, he d past the registration desk to the closest table. There he spilled out all of those ms" in front of MAR-WAL Rare Coin Galleries. Some of the pieces were emely rare, especially in such high grade condition. The dealer, upon seeing them looking at Stanley's face, knew that if he was very cautious these precious treasures ld be his for any price he quoted. He sat back and thought. Stanley grew impatient as owd gathered around the dealer's table.

The coins caused such reactions as bulging eyeballs, frequent stuttering, and burning ations in the wallet from astonished onlookers. MAR-WAL made their offer.

Stanley, *without hesitation,* said "Yes – sold!" He figured that he had at least bled his original investment and happily waltzed away with a check in his hand. (It

did represent a very substantial profit, but was it a wise deal?)

Meanwhile, MAR-WAL Galleries quickly set out for public display some of their newest purchases. The high prices indeed reflected each coin's rarity; but the new total value of the pieces of the collection was nearly five times the price paid Stanley. Stanley was a wiser investor, but never saw the true fruit of his labor.

About a year later, at a small local coin show, Stanley heard a conversation outside a meeting room between two fellow collectors. "Great Scott!" exclaimed the first, "where on earth did you ever find this dime in MS-65 condition?"

"Aw, about a year ago," was his reply. "I purchased it from MAR-WAL Galleries at a show up-state."

"You wouldn't consider selling it," the first inquired.

"No way, not even at twice what I paid for it, and I paid dearly – $2,500.00!"

Curiosity caught the best of Stanley, and he just had to see the coin. Sure enough, the coin was once his; it was still in its old folder with his writing on it.

Just short of blowing a fuse, Stanley walked away in disgust. The dime had cost the new owner about one-fifth of the total price he was paid for his entire collection! He still had not taken that world cruise.

Hesitation, in many cases, can pay off. What was Stanley's downfall? Basically, he was just too eagere to sell and it showed. He didn't stop to think.

Here are some helpful tips:

(1) Hesitation – Never look and act too anxious to sell your coins. Inquire if a dealer is looking for certain coins.

(2) Know their individual value before you sell (individually).

(3) Know the bottom prices you will settle for – not just any offer.

(4) Shop around – get several bids from dealers or consider selling them at auction – the commission fee is relatively small.

(5) Make sure the coins are graded properly. DO NOT take a dealer's word it's MS-60 not 65. Read up on grading.

(6) Never let onlookers distract your transaction. Do it at a separate table where you and the dealer can relax and talk.

(7) The market value and dealer buy price are not the same. Usually a dealer will pay about ½ to ⅓ of the market value.

(8) Be *cautious* and *think*. Don't be afraid to say *NO* and move on to another dealer.

Since you were a wise collector, be a wise seller – hesitation can be a good thing to have around.

* CREDIT — Selected data taken from an article that appeared in the *Arkansas Numismatic Journal* – 1979.

NICE TO KNOW —

The design of the bar cent (1787) was from the Continental Army buttons.

ANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
by Brian Kotoff

(Junior Numismatist Article)

In 1915 the Panama-Pacific International Exposition was held in San Francisco to mmemorate and celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal and to observe the irth of the Golden Gate city from the ashes of the earthquake and fire of 1906. It also ebrated the opening of world trade in the West. In less than a decade, the city of San ncisco had recovered from the terrible devastation. This exposition was held from ruary 4 through December 4, 1915. During this time it had been visited by over 13 lion people and raised a profit of over 2 million dollars. The exposition site was 635 es square. The man in charge of this whole thing was Charles C. Moore, President of great Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Notable at the exposition was its dscaping and special lighting effects. Architectural unity was achieved through the of Spanish and Italian renaissance and Spanish boroque styles. This exposition was first held in America that did not stress industry or science phases of modern life. Its atest accomplishments were culture and art.

In order to commemorate this historical event, the San Francisco mint struck five ferent commemorative coins consisting of a one dollar gold piece, a two and a half ar gold piece, two fifty dollar ingots, one that was octagonal and one that was round, a silver commemorative half dollar. They sold some of the coins separately, but ne were sold in sets. At the exposition two types of sets were sold; the first set tained two coins of every type so that you could see the obverse and reverse of every n. This set sold for $400. The second set was just one of each coin and sold for $200 t. Both sets were mounted in a copper frame with gold lettered purple ribbons and a velvet background. These sets are the most impressive group of coins ever cifically sold as a set by the government. As strange as it may seem, today only a few ble sets remain, possibly not even a dozen. As for the single sets, less than two dred exist. Today the double sets are worth about $71,000 and the single sets are th about half that.

The exposition instituted an official Coin and Medal Department under the direction Farran Zerbe. The Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to obtain suitable gns for the coins. The exposition had no voice in the selection of them and did not w what the coins would look like until they were finally delivered. On January 16, 5 an Act of Congress was passed making it impossible to have any coins produced l three months after the opening of the exposition. In order to have them available, for the one dollar gold piece were made by a private concern at the expense of the sition. Because of the delay, the Coinage Department took in some $179,000 ng the exposition period. The net return of the exposition Coin and Medal artment, after deducting the costs of the materials and all the administration, came 65,555.09. All the commemorative coins were struck at the San Francisco mint, all bear the "S" mintmark.

THE GOLD DOLLAR

igner: Charles Keck

Obverse:

The head of a laborer wearing a peaked cap. This is in honor of the working men and women whose work made the canal a reality.

Reverse:

Shows two dolphins circling each other. This denotes the meeting of two oceans.

There were 25,000 minted and all were sold.

The coin's composition is .900 gold and .100 copper and is 15mm in diameter.

These coins were sold for $2.25 each at the exposition.

TWO AND A HALF DOLLAR GOLD

Designer: Charles E. Barber and George T. Morgan

This was the first commemorative coin of this denomination.

Obverse:

A picture of Columbia carrying a caduceus, which is an emblem of the medical profession and riding on a hippocampus, which is a sea animal, plunging to the left inviting all nations of the world to use the new waterway.

Reverse:

An eagle on an upright support in a position of watchful warning as if to say, "We are prepared to protect our own." Europe at this time was already in World War I and some say that this was to serve as a warning to all who wanted anything American.

There were 10,000 pieces struck, but only 6,749 were sold, leaving the rest for melting.

The coin's composition was .900 gold and .100 copper and is 18mm in diameter.

These coins were sold for $4.00 each at the exposition.

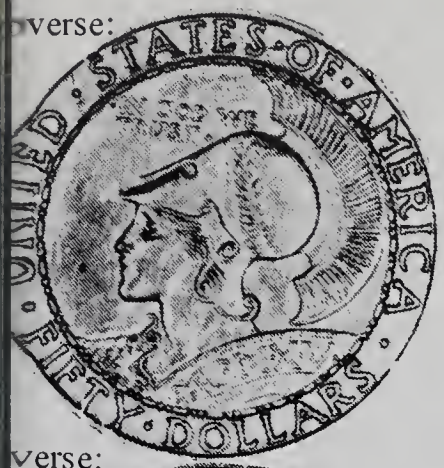
FIFTY DOLLAR GOLD

Designer: Robert Aitken

This coin should be of particular interest to Californians because it commemorated two occasions – the greatest of World Expositions and the historic $50 slug of pioneer days. For the coining of the $50 slugs, a hydraulic press weighing 14 tons was shipped from the Philadelphia mint. This press had a striking power of 450 tons and was ordinarily used for striking medals. The striking of the first octagonal $50 gold piece was the largest coin ever authorized by the Government and the first of any other shape than circular. At 11 o'clock on the morning of June 21, 1915 the first of these coins were struck. Farran Zerbe struck number 19. There was considerable criticism about the new coins by the press and critics. Probably the chief complaint was about the design. "Why," they asked, "was the design a classical one when the events for which the

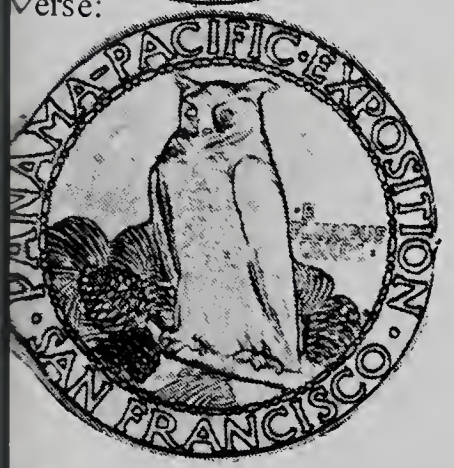
ces were struck so purely modern and American?"

verse:



Shows a helmeted head of Minerva, which symbolizes the Goddess of Wisdom, Skill and War, facing left. A shielf at her left shoulder inscribed the roman numerals MCMXV or 1915. Around this, *"United States of America Fifty Dollars."* In the eight angles there are eight dolphins. This appears on the octagonal coin only.

verse:



The central design is that of an owl, symbol of wisdom, the perching owl on the branch of western pine, and eight dolphins all symbolize the resources of the great West.

e octagonal pieces went on sale in June of 1915, but the round ones were not struck il sometime in July. The fifty dollar gold piece continues to be one of the most cinating coin types among all American issues. A total of 3,000 pieces were issued Congress; 1,500 octagonal and 1,500 round. Due to lack of demand, only 645 agonal and 483 round pieces were released. The fifty dollar gold coins carried nearly ounces of gold. These coins were also called five eagle pieces or $50 slugs, but the cial term was ingot.

ty dollar gold pieces will probably never be struck again in the United States, but se historic specimens which do remain in collector's hands will definitely rise in ue. These coins were $100 each round or octagonal and were delivered in leather es.

e coin's composition is .900 gold and .100 copper.

SILVER COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR

signer: Charles E. Barber

me say the half dollar is not as graceful or as satisfying as the other Panama-Pacific ns, but it was to express an event to be commemorated. The Panama-Pacific silver mmemorative coin was the first commemorative to carry the motto, *"In God We st."*

Obverse:

Shows Columbia scattering flowers of welcome upon the Pacific Ocean as she invites all nations of the world to use the facilities of San Francisco Bay. Beyond her the sun is setting on the Golden Gate Bridge. Behind her is a nude youth holding a cornucopia. This symbolizes the young West, boundless resources, and unlimited possibilities.

Reverse:

Is a shield of the United States surmounted by an eagle with its wings spread and extended as if conscious of all its power and proud of all it represents. To the left is a branch of oak, meaning stability and to the right an olive branch representing peace.

Originally there were 60,000 minted, but half were unsold and melted. Today only 27,134 exist. These coins, .900 gold and .100 copper, sold for $1.00 each at the exposition.

Editor's Note: This is the first article eligible for the new Special Literary Award for the junior who writes the best article for the N.A.S.C. Quarterly.

N.A.S.C. MEMBER CLUBS' BENEFIT GOLD DRAWING

The Numismatic Association of Southern California has done something no other similar organization has done before. It has provided a tool to help its member clubs. For the fourth year it is underwriting a gold drawing to benefit its member participating clubs. This is not a "give-a-way". Clubs must work for what is received. The main purposes for this program are to help member clubs and to publicize the N.A.S.C. and its annual convention.

It appears this undertaking is becoming more important to several clubs. Some clubs do not have a large enough working membership to undertake moneymaking activities on their own and others have no club projects. At least they can cash in on this and stimulate interest with their members.

Other clubs that had shows in the past, who depended upon income from these events to finance activities have had to give them up and are using our gold drawings to keep their coffers in shape. Downey will not have a show this year and will depend upon the money they rake in from this drawing to pay for its programs for the year. It has a special contest and hopefully will sell 1,000 books. Fontana will not have a show this year and plans to sell at least 600 books, gathering in as much as they would make on a show of their own, with no risk!

Each member of your club can participate. How you use this tool provided by the N.A.S.C. depends upon individual imagination.

SUPPORT YOUR CLUB!

Ray Reinoehl
Gold Drawing Chairman

ANOTHER MEDAL OF *THE QUEEN*

by

Hedley Betts

Summer 1982 edition of the N.A.S.C. Quarterly, I described three medals of *S. Queen Mary.* I have since come across another medal of the "Queen Mary". It minum and measures 37mm (1½ inches) in diameter. The ship is depicted, under , on the obverse. The reverse boasts a few statistics: WORLD'S LARGEST R/73,000 TONS/LENGTH 1,004 FT./HEIGHT 234 FT./LAUNCHED 26TH 1934. The inscription continues and indicates that the medal was hed by a seller of advertising novelties. Presumably this medal was given away at ade fair mentioned on it: BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR 1936/STAND OLYMPIC/J.R. GAUNT & SON LTD./BIRMINGHAM/ADVERTISING TAL NOVELTIES, SOUVENIRS, ETC.

****

HAIL TO THE CHEF!

Recipes from Washington to Fitzgerald

L TO THE CHEF is the title of the cookbook recently published by the NASC. compilation of recipes from members and friends of the NASC, along with from George Washington's administration. The book contains 91 pages with ipes. This is one of the projects in keeping with our theme this year, "George gton in Numismatics". While a cookbook is not purely numismatic, numisma- notably sociable people who love good food almost as much as a rare coin. btain a copy, please send $5.00 to: NASC, Box 5173, Buena Park, CA 90622. add $1.00 for shipping and handling.

A CASE OF APPLES
The Julio-Claudians and Their Coins
by
Richard A. Basler

Robert Graves, in his famous novel, *I CLAUDIUS,* has his protagonist, t Emperor Claudius, introduce the story of his family by telling of a popular ballad su in Rome at the time that the family tree of the Claudians bore two sorts of fruit, the swe apples and the crab, and that the crabs outnumbered the sweets. If we can belie Graves, allowing for some poetic license and Suetonius, the Barbara Walters of t early Roman Empire, not only did the crabs outnumber the sweets, but in general, al outlived them.

Before dealing with the individuals in this story, it might be helpful to look at t family structure in Rome at that time. This will do much to clarify the relationshi between the characters and help keep track of the names and what they mean. The bas family unit in Rome during the Republic and the Empire was the *GENS.* The close surviving example of this type of unit is the Scottish clans. The Julians were all of t Julia gens, a family tracing their roots to the goddess, Venus. The most famo members of this gens was Julius Caesar, or more properly Gaius Julius Caesar. He Gaius was his given name and Caesar his immediate family name. His close frien Mark Antony, Marcus Antonius, was of the Antonia gens. Marcus was so direc descended from the founder of the Antonia gens as to have no immediate family nam

The trail of relationships and marriages among and between the characters of th story is convoluted in the extreme. Let's take *JULIA* as an example. Julia was the on child of Augustus, born of his first wife, Scribonia. Her first husband was Marcellus, t son of Octavia, Augustus' sister. Marcellus was therefore Julia's first cousin. H second husband was her father's dearest friend, Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, the vict at the battle of Actium. At the time of this historic battle, Agrippa was married Marcella, the daughter of Octavia, by her first husband. Octavia's second husband w the very Marc Antony Agrippa defeated at Actium. So in this second marriage, Ju was marrying her former brother-in-law. Agrippa had a daughter by his first wi Marcella, by the name of Vipsania. She was married to Tiberius, the son of Livia, by h first husband, Tiberius Claudius Nero. While Vipsania was married to Tiberius, Liv married Augustus. At this point in time we have Julia married to her step-brothe father-in-law, which made her step-brother's step-mother-in-law. In 12 B.C. Agrip cleared this matter up by the simple expedient of dying. Julia then married Tiberi after he divorced Vipsania. This meant that Julia married her step-son-in-law, who w also her step-brother. Convoluted was perhaps too mild a term.

But let us now turn to the tale of these sweet apples and the crabs. The world was total turmoil. The Roman Republic, founded in 509 B.C. with the expulsion of the l of the Kings of Rome, was falling apart. The long road to the end began with the Fi Triumvirate of Julius Caesar, Pompey and Crassius. These three, who had no love f each other, were united only to prevent the civil war which could very well mean t death of any one of them at the hands of the followers of the others. Then that bra Crassius, defeater of the slave army of Sparticus, was drawn into a trap, and he and army were themselves annihilatd by the Parthians in Asia. What balanced with thr could not do so with two. Pompey was driven from Italy by Caesar's armies. Makin

id at Pharsalus, Pompey was again defeated and fled to Egypt. There he was ayed and executed by Ptolemy XIV, the brother of Cleopatra. It was now 706 years r the founding of Rome, by the calendar, 48 B.C. by ours.

ulius Caesar did not long survive to enjoy his power. In 44 B.C. he was assassinated a group who could not tolerate the thought that one man should have such power. ically, one of the leaders of the assassins was Marcus Junius Brutus, a direct endant of Lucius Junius Brutus, the first Consul of Rome, who was instrumental in ing Tarquinius, the last king of Rome, from the city.

GUSTUS AND LIVIA

ugustus ruled Rome, and Livia ruled Augustus. He was a paradox. Augustus has e down to us as a figure larger than life. Yet he was a mediocre military man; he was antic. He was not wealthy. He was no great orator. He did have luck – luck in sing able assistants, Agrippa, Tiberius, Drusus and Taurus. He found strength in weaknesses of others, Sextus Pompey and Marc Antony, Augustus' ally and arch- my. He found acceptance through the fact that so few senators were left who embered the Republic, and those who did also remembered the chaos that had been t away by the Emperor.

ivia was Augustus' second wife, as he was her second husband. She chose ustus, forcing her husband, Tiberius Claudius Nero, to divorce her. She was at that pregnant with a child that was rumored to really be Augustus'. This was her second Nero Claudius Drusus. Her first son was Tiberius.

ugustus was just. Livia was discreet. The people of Rome had good government, y of food and many games and entertainments. Then came the year 14 A.D., and ustus died, aided, some say, by his wife's poison.

he coinage of Augustus can be divided into two periods. The first, from his ssion to the throne in 27 B.C. until 4 B.C., is a continuation of the coinage of the blic in that the junior senators who were in charge of the coinage function still d coins bearing their names as the Tres Viri Monetali. The second period runs the coinage reforms of 4 B.C. until Augustus' death. During this latter period, stus took control of the issuance of gold and silver coinage and gave the powers ronze coinage to the Senate as a whole. It is at this time that the letters S C appear ins. This stands for Senatus Consultum, with the consent of the Senate. Although inage was extensive and many types exist to this day, the total number is fairly and each type scarce or rare. His coins in gold and silver were of high purity, and fell prey to the melting pots when later coins were debased.

gure 1 is a denarius of Augustus. This silver coin shows his portrait as he looked in iddle years, about the beginning of the Christian Era. The reverse bears his title, became his name, AUGUSTUS, below a Capricorn. The Capricorn was his cal sign, and he used this symbol on his official seal.

portrait coins were struck in Rome naming Liva. It is believed she is the model for IETAS, IVSTITIA and SALVS AVGVSTA dupondii. She does appear, ver, on coins struck by cities in Spain and Asia Minor. These portrait coins are and extremely popular despite their poor artistic quality. Figure 2 is a coin from esia ad Sipylum, in present-day Turkey. This bronze piece bears the conjoined of Augustus and Livia on the obverse and the facing heads of Gaius and Lucius, stus' grandsons. This coin was struck about 5 B.C.

AVIA AND MARC ANTONY

gustus had a sister, Octavia. She was Augustus' elder, but the exact year of her

birth is uncertain. By her first husband, Marcus Claucius Marcellus, she had a s Marcellus, who later married Julia, Augustus' daughter. In 40 B.C., for polit reasons, she was married to Antony. Although he rejected and divorced her in 32 B to marry Cleopatra, Octavia remained loyal to him, and after his death in 30 B brought up all his children, even those by Cleopatra. She was a patroness of literat and did much to beautify Rome.

Her coinage is very scarce and always in conjunction with Antony. Figure 3 silver cistophorus, a popular denomination of the Asian mints equal to three den This coin shows the conjoined head of Antony and Octavia. The reverse is a figur Bacchus standing on a cista surrounded by snakes.

JULIA, GAIUS and LUCIUS CAESAR AND POSTUMUS

Julia, by all rights, should have been a Cinderella. But her story is more out of Grimm's tales. She was first married to her first cousin, Marcellus in 25 B.C., bu died, under mysterious circumstances in 23 B.C. Immediately thereafter, she married to Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, Augustus' old second in command. marriage to Agrippa lasted 11 years and was very happy. She bore him five child Gaius, Lucius, Julia, Agrippina and Agrippa Postumus, born shortly after his fath death. The following year she was married, at the insistence of Livia to Tiberius, Liv elder son. In this marriage she was miserable and so was Tiberius. He had not wante marry her, as he was already happily married to Vipsania, Agrippa's daughter. Tibe left Rome. Julia lived a free life and ended up being banished by her father. She die the tiny island of Pandataria only a few weeks after the death of her father.

Her coinage is very rare, being limited to three types of denarii where she appe with Augustus and her two elder sons.

These two boys were Julia's pride. Gaius was born in 20 B.C., Lucius in 17 B Both boys were adopted by Augustus in 17 B.C. as his heirs. Their public careers w rapidly advanced. Gaius was sent to Syria in 1 B.C. as governor. He was wounded battle with the Parthians and died of complications in 4 A.D. Lucius was sent west Spain in 2 A.D. At Marsailles, enroute to Spain, he drowned in a boating accid

The coinage depicting these two young men is scarce to rare. A single type denarius exists for Gaius. The two appear with their mother on two denarii of Augus The most common, however, is a denarius of Augustus with the two standing w spears and shields between them. Other examples come from Asia Minor, such Figure 2 where they appear on the reverse.

Agrippa Postumus, the last son of Julia and Agrippa, was born in 12 B.C. He adopted by Augustus as one of his heirs in 4 A.D., upon the death of his brother Luc The other heir was Tibverius. Postumus was truculent and antagonistic because of inferior position to Tiberius, who outshone him in every way. A few years later he exiled and was killed upon the death of his grandfather in 14 A.D. There was no coin struck for Agrippa Postumus.

TIBERIUS

Tiberius was the elder son of Tiberius Claudius Nero and Livia. He was born in B.C. and was only four years old when his mother married Augustus. As Livia ru Augustus, she also ruled Tiberius. He was first married to Vipsania. In 12 B.C. he forced to divorce her and marry Augustus' daughter, Julia. Much evil has been ascri to Tiberius' reign. This may well be true, but from 20 B.C. until his retiremen Rhodes in 6 B.C. he displayed great talents as a general and administrator. Tibe remained on Rhodes until 4 A.D. when he was recalled and adopted by Augus

m this date until the death of Augustus, Tiberius worked continuously for Rome, inning parts of Germany lost on the death of General Varus and taking more and e of the load of administering the state from the shoulders of the aging Emperor. Tiberius had always been insecure. As Emperor he felt this most keenly. As time gressed he began to rely on spies and informers. Treason trials became common. r more fearful, he withdrew further from public life. Finally, in 29 A.D. he moved to ri, never to return. For those interested in the more sordid events and activities of life, please read Suetonius', The Twelve Caesars. Shortly before his death in 37)., he adopted his nephew, Gaius, called Caligula.

While the bronze coinage of Tiberius is many and varied, his silver coinage is very ow. Only six types of denarius are known. Of these the most common is the one ed the "Tribute Penny" of the Bible. This coin bears the head of Tiberius on the erse and a seated figure, reputed to be his mother, Livia, on the reverse.

RO CLAUDIUS DRUSUS AND ANTONIA

dero Claudius Drusus, called the elder Drusus, was a good Claudian, if he was ed a Claudian. He was born a few months after his mother Livia's marriage to ustus, who was rumored to be the boy's father. He was in many ways more typical Julian than a Claudian. About 16 B.C. he married Antonia. Between 15 B.C. and death in 9 B.C. he led the armies of Rome in successful campaigns in Germany. onia accompanied her husband and bore him two sons, Germanicus, named in or of his father's victories and Tiberius Claudius Drusus, later to become the peror Claudius.

he coinage of Drusus is very scarce. None of it was struck during his lifetime. All of ypes date from the reign of his son, Claudius. Figure 4 is a bronze sestertius cting a bust portrait of the Emperor's father. The reverse bears Claudius' own name titles and shows him seated amidst a pile of arms.

ntonia was the daughter of Marc Antony and Octavia; she was Augustus' niece. in 36 B.C., she died, reputedly a suicide, in 37 A.D. Widowed at the age of 27, she ed to remarry and became a model of matronly behavior. Her favorite son was manicus. His early death caused her much grief, as did the lives of her ldchildren. Along with her grandchildren, a number of client princes from the Asian inces were brought up in her household. Among them was Herod Agrippa, later to me King of Judea.

ntonia's coinage also dates from the reign of her son, Claudius. Figure 5 is a rare rius depicting her portrait. On the reverse is the figure of the goddess Ceres holding nted torch.

USUS JULIUS CAESAR

usus the Younger was the son of Tiberius and his first wife, Vipsania. He was born B.C. He was married to Livilla, the sister of Germanicus and Claudius. When his r was adopted by Augustus, Drusus' career was enhanced. In 14 A.D. he was sent nnonia to calm the mutinous legions. After his father's succession to the throne, he me commander of the Roman forces in Illyricum. In 22 A.D. he was named as ius' heir and co-ruler. In 23 A.D. he was poisoned by his wife at the instigation of over, Sejanus, the Praetorian Prefect. While there was much of his father's ness and insecurity in him, Drusus was not evil. It was much to Rome's sorrow he died, as Caligula was his successor.

e coinage of Drusus is scarce. His silver coins were all minted in Caesaria, in Asia r, in conjunction with Tiberius. His bronze coinage from Rome dates from 22

A.D. Figure 6 is an interesting bronze As struck by Titus in 79 A.D. commemorating the young Caesar. The obverse is a handsome portrait of the murdered Drusus.

GERMANICUS AND AGRIPPINA SENIOR

Germanicus Julius Caesar was the elder son of Drusus the Elder and Antonia. He was born in 15 B.C. He received an excellent education and was truly a gifted scholar. With the adoption of his uncle, Tiberius, by Augustus, Germanicus' career advanced rapidly. Tiberius adopted Germanicus as his heir. He began his senatorial career, but crises in Germany and Pannonia took him away from Rome. In these wars, Germanicus displayed great talent as a general. He commanded the loyalty of the troops. In 14 A.D. he quelled the mutiny of the troops of the Rhine legions. Germanicus was recalled to Rome in 17 A.D. for a triumph earned in campaign in the North Sea area. At the end of the year he was sent by the Emperor to command the troops in Syria. The following year he contracted a mysterious sickness and died. The Governor of Syria, Clapurnius Piso, was accused of poisoning the heir to the throne. Germanicus was immensely popular with the people. Traditionally, he was considered to be handsome and generous. A few historians claimed he was proud. If the character of children can indicate the traits of the father, Germanicus' children would confirm the minority opinion.

The coinage of Germanicus is relatively common but very popular. Silver coins were struck in Asia Minor under Tiberius during Germanicus' lifetime and by Caligula, after his death. His bronze coinage from Rome was entirely posthumous and dates from the reigns of his son, Caligula, and his brother, Claudius.

Agrippina Senior was born in 15 B.C., the daughter of Marcus Agrippa and Julia, the daughter of Augustus. She married Germanicus when she was 20 years of age. Devoted to her husband and tireless in her support of him, Agrippina travelled to Germany with Germanicus. She bore six children, Nero Julius Caesar, Drusus Julius Caesar, Drusilla, Gaius (called Caligula), Livilla and Agrippina the Younger. The entire family went with Germanicus on his assignment to Syria. Agrippina Senior carried the ashes of her dead husband from Antioch back to Rome for burial. Her independence and popularity annoyed Tiberius and his aide, Sejanus. In 29 A.D. she was exiled to Pandateria, the island of her mother's own exile. In 33 A.D. she committed suicide by starvation.

Agrippina's coinage is quite rare, especially the silver pieces. All of these pieces depict the head of Caligula on the obverse and Agrippina Senior on the reverse. Figure 7 illustrates one of these pieces. All of her coinage date from the reigns of her son Caligula and of her brother-in-law, Claudius. It is interesting that the silver coins show her as a rather unattractive woman, while the two bronze sestertii bear very beautiful portraits.

CALIGULA

Gaius Julius Caesar Germanicus was born in 12 A.D. He was the youngest son of Germanicus and Agrippina Senior. He was spoiled as a child and was totally unprincipalled as an adult. He acquired his nickname, Caligula, meaning "little boots", because of the tiny military uniform he wore as a child. Near the end of his reign, Tiberius adopted Caligula as his heir. In 37 A.D. the young man came to the throne. History has laid crimes aplenty at his feet. He is accused of sexual relations with all three of his sisters. He appointed his horse as one of the chief magistrates of Rome. He was extremely extravagant in his public spending, winning him the popularity of the masses, who loved him also as the son of "their" Germanicus. In the senators, he

ired only fear. None felt safe. The Emperor needed money continually. Since iscation of a traitor's property was the law, the number of treason trials grew ly. Finally, in 41 A.D. a plot succeeded, and Caligula was assassinated. The tors desired to restore the Republic. The army had other ideas. They selected the l emperor's "idiot" uncle, Claudius as the new emperor.

aligula ruled only four years. His coinage is very scarce and very popular. Figure 7 ilver denarius of this young emperor. His large bronze sestertii are very attractive how the portrait of a handsome young man. These are spectacular pieces about the of silver dollars and show great detail.

UDIUS AND MESSALINA

berius Claudius Drusus, the youngest son of Drusus the Elder and Antonia, was in 10 B.C. in Lyons in Gaul, shortly before his father died. Serious ill-health as a caused a shambling gait and stammered speech. The exact nature of the illness is nown for sure, but polio is one of the more likely possibilities. Claudius had a good and a bent for history. He wrote excellent histories of the Etruscans and of hage. His very handicaps saved his life, as he was believed to be no threat to either rius or Caligula. Claudius moved swiftly, though, to consolidate his position. He uted the assassins. On several other occasions he was forced to execute senators participated in abortive rebellions. His own wife, Valeria Messalina, was found to raitor in 48 A.D. In all, Claudius married four times. His first wife is the shadowy nilla. His second wife was Aelia, adopted sister of Tiberius' aide Sejanus. alina was his third. His fourth wife was his own niece, Agrippa the Younger, the hter of Germanicus.

spite his handicaps Claudius was a capable general, personally leading the armies conquest of Britain. He was a good administrator and developed an extensive ucracy to run the expanding Empire.

ssalina was descended from an ancient patrician family. She married Claudius ly before his succession to the throne. She bore Claudius two children, a son, nicus, and a daughter, Octavia. She was willful and used the power she had over dius to promote or destroy capriciously. As part of the revolt in 48 A.D., she ed Gaius Silius, a senator who was to be the new emperor. After the crushing of volt, Messalina was executed.

audius' coinage must have been extensive, but because of its purity, much was d by his successors, so only a few examples of each type remain today. His bronze ge is more plentiful, especially the copies of his Roman Asses struck in Spain. e 8 is a particularly interesting piece. It is a silver tetradrachm from Alexandria, . The obverse depicts a bust of Claudius. The reverse is Messalina, depicted as , the Goddess of the Harvest.

O

cius Domitius Ahenobarbus was the son of Cnius Domitius Ahenobarbus and pina the Younger. He was born in 37 A.D., shortly before the death of his great- the Emperor Tiberius. At the age of 13 years, he was adopted by the Emperor ius. At that time he took the name Nero Claudius Caesar Drusus Germanicus. ius preferred Nero as a successor over his own son, Britannicus. When Claudius hrough the ministrations of his wife, Agrippina the Younger, Nero came to the and quickly had his stepbrother killed. As Livia had ruled Augustus and us, Agrippina the Younger ruled Claudius and Nero. Nero bridled under this l. Finally in 59 A.D. Nero had his mother killed. Nero married twice. His first

wife was Octavia, the daughter of Claudius. In 62 A.D. she was exiled to make way for Poppaea Sabina, who was the wife of Nero's friend and future emperor, Otho. Poppaea bore Nero a daughter, Claudia, who died in infancy. Pregnant with a second child, Poppaea died from complications induced by a kick given her by Nero in a fit of rage.

Much has been written, both fictional and non-fictional, about Nero's reign. He is maligned as an enemy of Christianity. He was extravagant. He paid little attention to the day-to-day operations of government. He was, however, very popular with the masses. This is attested to by the selection of Otho as emperor in Rome the year after Nero's death. Otho had been Nero's partner in revelry. Nero was not popular with the senators. A number of abortive rebellions were uncovered over the 14 years of his reign. The final rebellion was led by Galba in Spain, Vindex in Gaul and Sabinus, commanding the Praetorian Guard. In despair, Nero committed suicide before learning of the victory of Rufus and his legions for Nero's cause. Had he lived, this rebellion too would probably have been crushed. So in the courtyard of a summer house the last of the Claudian emperors died, and a dynasty ended with a whimper.

Nero's coins are extremely popular. His silver coins are scarce, but his bronze pieces are plentiful and beautiful in design and execution. Figure 9 is a splendid bronze sestertius. The obverse shows a powerful bust of the Emperor. The reverse depicts the triumphal arch Nero built in the Forum in Rome. It commemorates no victory. In fact, Nero took pride in the fact that no wars were fought during his reign. He issued coins showing the Temple of Janus with closed doors, the sign of peace within the Empire.

As the ancient story tellers would say, "And now my tale is told. The lamps are extinguished, and the actors leave the stage." But these five men, Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius and Nero, never leave the stage. These five, together with their numerous relatives, set the world going in a new direction. They created the Roman Empire and dictated how it was to operate for the next 14 centuries. Under the protection of its laws and over its excellent roads, Christianity spread. Our lives today and the lives of untold future generations are and will be profoundly influenced by this unbelievably unique family.

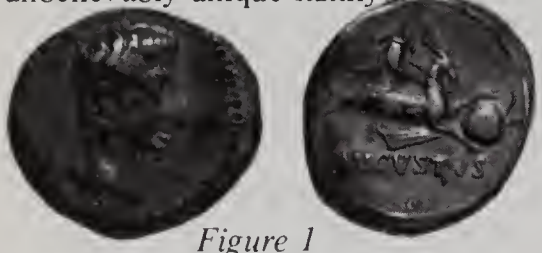


Figure 1
Denarius of Augustus

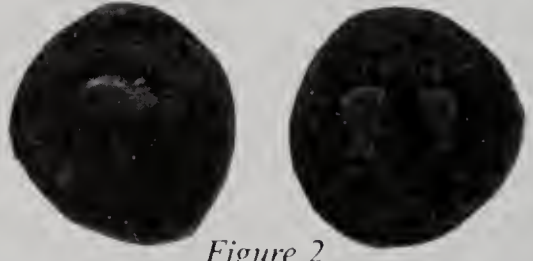


Figure 2
Bronze Coin of Augustus and Livia

Figure 3
Cistophorus of
Marc Antony and Octavia

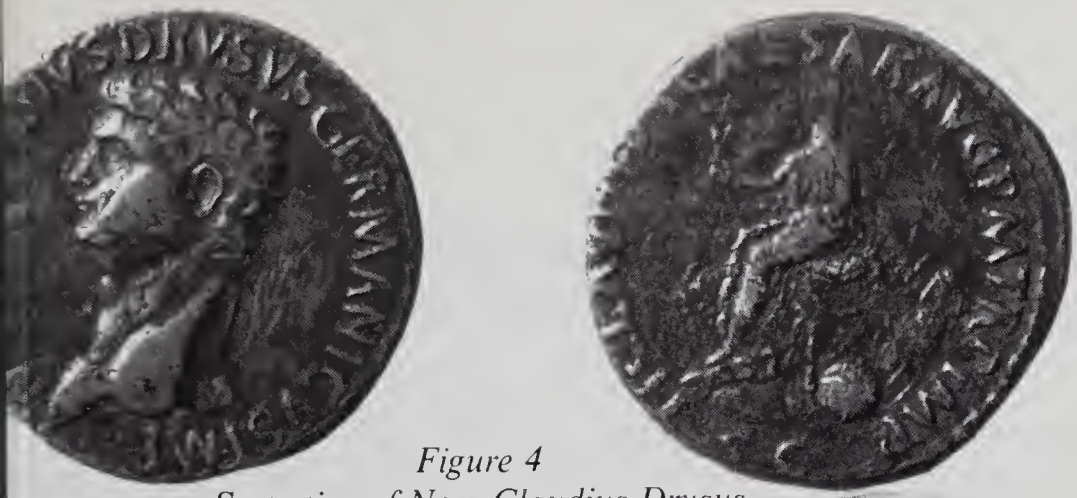


Figure 4
Sestertius of Nero Claudius Drusus

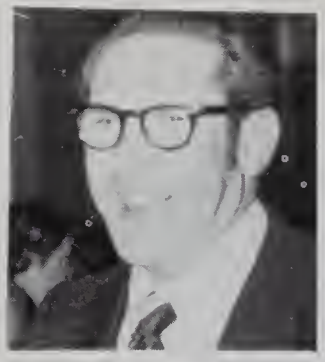
Figure 5
Denarius of Antonia

Figure 6
Bronze As of Drusus

Figure 7
s of Caligula and Agreppina

Figure 8
Tetradrachm of Claudius and Messalina

Figure 9
Sestertius of Nero



JUNIOR NUMISMATIST CORNER
by Nate Bromberg

JUNIOR ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE COORDINATOR

GREAT NEW FOR JUNIORS! The N.A.S.C. is now in the process of introducing several new programs of interest to juniors. This column will keep you informed of the various programs as they begin.

There will be awards, scholarships and other numismatic opportunities for juniors under 18 years of age who participate in these programs. The programs are varied and will be of great interest to those juniors desiring to expand their numismatic horizons.

A literary award will be presented at the annual awards banquet for the best article written by a junior for this column. Your article must be a minimum of 600 words in length and typewritten, if possible. You may write about your favorite coin, why you enjoy coin collecting, what you enjoy about your coin club or anything pertaining to numismatics. For other juniors who desire not to participate for the literary award, you may still submit your articles for publication. The minimum length of the article should be 100 words and typewritten, if possible.

We will sponsor juniors who wish to take the *Young Numismatist Correspondence Course* provided through the American Numismatic Association. The course fee is $4.00 and is refundable upon satisfactory completion of the course. After completing the course, the student will receive an attractive certificate of completion from the N.A.S.C. The N.A.S.C. will furnish applications upon request.

In addition to the above programs, you may become a candidate for the *Maurice M. Gould Junior Achievement Award.* This award is given annually to the outstanding young numismatist in Southern California. To be eligible, a young numismatist must be under 18 years of age at the time of the N.A.S.C. Convention and must be a member in good standing of the N.A.S.C. or a member in good standing of a N.A.S.C. member club. Nominations for this award may be made either by the N.A.S.C. member clubs or by any individual member of the N.A.S.C. Candidates cannot nominate themselves.

The ideal nominee for the *Maurice M. Gould Memorial Junior Achievement Award* should have some of the following attributes:

(1) He or she should have a consuming interest in numismatics.

(2) Be a member of a local club and have aided the club in some capacity (auction runner, refreshment assistant, helping in setting up and tearing down tables, etc.).

(3) Should have been active in exhibiting and possibly assisting in conducting junior programs.

Many other qualifications may be considered for making this award, and the above are merely offered as guidelines. Individuals interested in nominating candidates for the *Maurice M. Gould Memorial Junior Achievement Award* must do so by January 1,

983. News of the candidate's accomplishments regarding the above attributes should submitted to Carol Kunzweiler, Awards Committee Chairman, Box 5173, Buena ark, CA 90622. Candidate's profiles and news of their achievements will be published the Junior Numismatist Corner.

There will also be awards for juniors who sign up the most new members for their ubs. So, please contact your friends who are interested in coin collecting or becoming in collectors.

We especially appeal to club officers and club secretaries to support us in our efforts reach as many juniors as possible with these new programs. Please submit any formation you have concerning achievements of juniors in your clubs. Specific formation concerning any of the programs outlined above may be obtained from your .A.S.C. club representative or by writing to the address below.

These are just a few of the new programs for juniors sponsored by the N.A.S.C. Your eas and suggestions will be considered. This is your column to express yourselves. If u are interested in any of the above programs, send your name and address to Nate omberg, 15540 E. Lambert Road, Whittier, CA 90604 or inform your club officers your desire to participate. Specific details concerning the Young Numismatist rrespondence Course may be obtained by writing to Stephen Davis, 6656 E. secrans Avenue, Space #S-44, Paramount, CA 90723.

Please support us in making these programs available to juniors. They are truly the ture of numismatics and the numismatists of the future.

JUNIOR NUMISMATIST CORNER

NEWS BRIEF

Brian Kotoff, a member of the Downey Numismatists and the Whittier Coin Club, as awarded a scholarship to attend the American Numismatic Association's Tenth nnual Summer Seminar. This year's seminar was held in Colorado Springs, Colorado m August 1-7, 1982. Brian competed with many other juniors from California for the holarship. Brian's expenses for the week long event, including airfare, were paid by e American Numismatic Association. His participation in the activities provided by e A.N.A. at the seminar were recorded in diary form for presentation to the two clubs which he belongs. A *Collector Profile* of Brian Kotoff appears in the Summer 1982 .A.S.C. Quarterly.

CONGRATULATIONS BRIAN! The competition was TOUGH but well worth e effort!

ate Bromberg

NOTE:
If you have any comments or suggestions, please let us know.

THE MATING OF TWO HOBBIES

by

John A. Venable

Combining coin collecting, the "King of Hobbies" and travel, more specifically names of geographical places, produces strange offspring to say the least. On a recent automobile trip along Highway 50 from St. Louis to Kansas City, we discovered not only the quain and interesting towns of Gerald and Rosebut, but also Useful, Loose Creek, Montserrat, Lonejack and Pittsville. This brought to mind another Missouri village named Peculiar. So named, it is said, because the inhabitants wanted a name for their village that was different and distinctive.

To a coin collector, it was a natural reaction to wonder what interesting offspring might result from combining the terminology of Numismatics and the names of geographical locations. Upon returning to Fountain Valley, our home, we hastily consulted the experts, Rand McNally, and discovered these very interesting progeny.

As expected, the names of those outstanding persons appearing on our coins were also prominent place names. Towns named Jefferson appear in at least 10 states and 20 of our states have a Jefferson County. Nine states have named a town named Lincoln with Lincoln Counties in 25 states. Ten states have honored the "Father of our Country" by naming a town after him. Believe it or not, there are 30 Washington Counties. One of our states is so named as well as Washington, D.C. Fewer than five states, according to Rand McNally, have named a town for Kennedy, Roosevelt or Eisenhower.

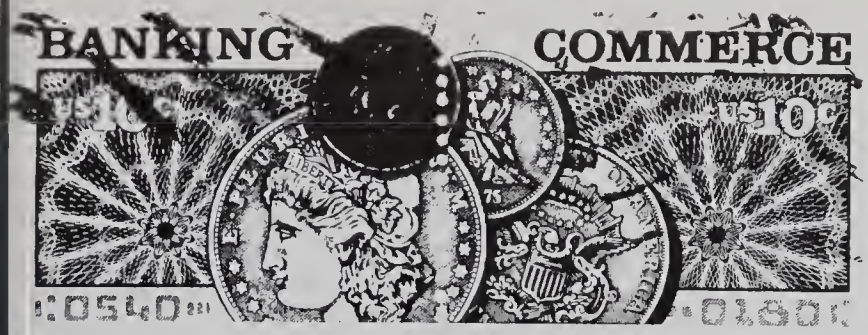
Pursuing our research, we find a Banks, Georgia; Eastbank, Louisiana; and Eastbank, New Jersey. Though spelled differently, there is a Cache, Oklahoma and a Cashton, Wisconsin, not to overlook Cashion, Arizona and Cashmere, Washington. One can also find a Coin in Spain.

Considering the metallic content of our coins, we find Gold Beach, Oregon; Golden, Colorado; and Golden City, Missouri, as well as Golden Acres, Texas; Golden Glades, Florida; Golden Hill and Valley in Minnesota and Golden Hill in Oregon. Silver, once popular in our coins, is still so in geography as we find Silver Lakes and Silver City, New Mexico; Silver Creek, New York; and Silver Springs in New York and Maryland. There is also a Silverton in Colorado, Idaho, Ohio, Oregon and Texas. We found a Copper Mountain in Wyoming and a Copperhill in Tennessee.

Just as the study of Numismatics opens many avenues of interesting study, this brief survey reveals many exciting possibilities in Numismatics – geography. Consider Comstock, Michigan; Florin, Pennsylvania; and for Las Vegas fans, Bally, Michigan (the one armed bandits, you know). Coin insignia reveals an Eagle Company, Mountain and Peak as well as Eagle Pass and Lake.

Relating to grading or condition of coins, there is a Brilliant, Ohio, and Good comes in many variations.

Readers will, no doubt, think of many other offspring of this mating of geography and Numismatics. This writer will welcome any and all contributions perhaps as a follow-up report.



BOOK RATE

by
Austin Ryer, Jr., NLG

Few coin books have stood the test of time. The "Red Book" has come out for the th edition but each edition has to be revised. Browning's *Early Quarter Dollars* was blished in 1925 and is still used, but a newer and easier to use book has been written d so it goes. Someone writes a good book and someone else comes along and proves it. There is one book that still stands as the guide even though it is over 100 ars old. People have added forewords and even plates but no one has tried to improve It is still the bible on colonial coins. It is:

osby, Sylvester Sage. *THE EARLY COINS OF AMERICA,* published by the thor (1873), 1875, Boston, Mass.

It would be impossible for any reviewer of numismatic books to bypass this historic lume. The stories behind this book and the events that lead up to the finished work are most as interesting as the book itself so I will touch upon a few. I shall deviate from my ual format and not presume to place a numerical rating on this book. Who can rate the ible".

Sylvester Sage Crosby was one of ten children and in fact carried the same name as e of his brothers! The brother died when he was only 13 months old, and the name as rebestowed on the ninth child seven years later. Crosby was born in 1831.

Crosby was a jeweler by trade and had many and varied interests besides mismatics which include raising mushrooms, archaeology and astronomy. He never t his mark in these other endeavors, but the mark he left in numismatics will stand ever.

In 1866 the New England Numismatic and Archaeological Society was formed and osby was appointed Curator. Three years later the Vice President of that group, arles Chaplin, emphasized the need for a book covering the early American coins d a committee was formed. Crosby was named chairman. The members of that mmittee were Dudley R. Child, Charles Chaplin, Charles S. Fellows, T. Edward nd and James E. Root. By 1982 the committee had dwindled to one and Crosby rked alone. When interviewed later he admitted that he would have never entered o this task if he had known that he would have to do it by himself.

The format that the committee chose was 10 sections of 32 pages each. Each section uld have one plate and each section would sell for $1.00. Subscribers for the book re sought. The original subscriber list shows 22 institutions and 138 individuals. osby adhered to the prescribed policy of one plate for each section and 32 pages, but e plates are not evenly divided, and two of the plates are reproductions of documents. R. Marvin was the printer, and it is generally accepted that 350 copies were printed. e unsubscribed copies were offered for sale at $12.00 for an unbound edition and 5.00 for one bound in cloth with page sides gilt and pages uncut.

From 1875 until the present time very little has been done that contradicts this ssive work. In 1879 Dr. Edward Maris offered a plate of 48 die varieties of

Connecticut, Vermont and New Jersey cents which were described but not pictured in the original book. This plate is bound with many of the original editions and is included in most of the reprints but really offers no new information. Later works on specific subjects do offer more information, but Crosby's book is still the bible.

It should be noted that this work is not perfect. The early sections are most complete, but the last few are not that way and in fact do not even present all the information available to Crosby at that time. Maybe Crosby was showing that he too is human and that he was tiring of the task.

One of the easiest ways to give an idea of the scope of this work is to give a list of the sections included in the book and to state that most are very complete.

Sommer Islands
Virginia
Massachusetts, Silver Currency
Maryland
Canada
The Saint Patrick, or Mark Newby Halfpence
Proposals for Coinage
The Rosa Americana Series
Pennsylvania
South Carolina
New Hampshire
Vermont
Connecticut
Massachusetts Copper Currency
New Jersey
New York
The Fugios
Patterns and Tokens
The Washington Pieces
The Early Patterns of the United States Mint

Even with the obvious omissions no one has come forward and written an updated version. Walter Breen apparently prepared a manuscript, but it was never published! Sylvester Sage Crosby is a tough act to follow.

Original copies have sold for more than $3000.00 at auction. A current price for a fine copy might be $750.00. Lucky for the coin and book collector, several fine reprints are available. In 1945 Charlie Green issued the first reprint which was an exact copy of an original owned by Ralph "Curly" Mitchell. Several other reprints are available, but they added nothing new.

In 1975 Quarterman issued a reprint with a foreword by Eric Newman. The foreword itself is a masterful work about the efforts of Crosby to complete his book. He also explains why there were two publishing dates for the book. This reprint may be the best one available and should find a home in every library, even those fortunate enough to have an original.

REFERENCES

Wester, Robert L., "The Crosbys of Charlestown, New Hampshire," *The Asylum*, Vol. II, No. 1, Spring 1982.

Ford, John J., Jr., "Crosbys Book Undiminished by 100 Years," *Coin World*, July 2, 1975, page 22.

A Proposed U.S. Type List (continued from last issue)

by Austin Ryer, Jr., NLG

support.

Rev: Eagle in flight to RT. USA in upper portion between eagle's wings. QUARTER DOLLAR at bottom border. 13* at sides divided 7* LT and 6* RT.

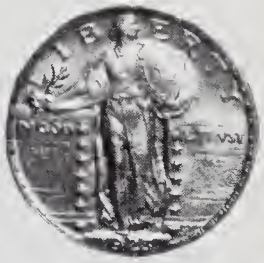
Wt: AA

Note: The drapery was slightly redesigned in 1917 and may be added as Rq15a if desired.

Rq16 1917-24 Obv: AA except slight redesign to add mail to upper part of figure, rearranged drapery.

Rev: Eagle redesigned and moved higher in field and three stars from border placed under eagle.

Wt: AA



Rq17 1925-30 Obv: AA except date is recessed in hollow in foot support.

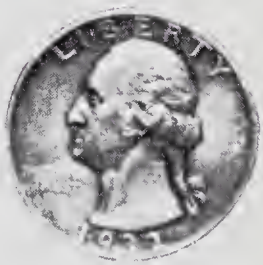
Rev: AA

Wt: AA

Rq18 1932-64 Obv: Head of Washington LT. LIBERTY at upper border. IGWT in SL below chin.

Rev: Poised eagle holding fasces in claw above Wr. EPU in SL above head. USA around upper border at QUARTER DOLLAR at bottom.

Wt: AA



Note: Some coins of 1956-64 and 1969D-72D have minor design differences and may be included if desired. Some 1964 coins have the Rev of 1965 and also may be included also.

Rq19 1965-74
1977- Obv: AA

Rev: Slightly modified.

Wt: 87.5 Gr of 100% Cu core with 75% Cu and 25% ni cladding.

Rq20 1776-1976 Obv: AA

Rev: Boy drummer in Continental Army uniform LT. EPU above RT arm. Torch within circle of * in front of face. USA around upper border and QUARTER DOLLAR at bottom.

Wt: AA

HALF DOLLARS

Rh1 1794-95
Obv: Flowing haired Liberty RT. LIBERTY at top border. 15* with 8* LT and 7* RT.
Rev: Small eagle in Wr. USA around border.
Wt: 208 Gr of 89+% Ag and 11-% Cu
Note: Early half dollars from 1794-5 and 1801-36 were struck in large quantities and due to relatively primitive methods used a great number of varieties are known such as 2 & 3 leaf varieties of 1795, large and small heads and Wr variations abound. The author leaves the decision up to the reader if he wishes to include any or all in the set. Only major types are in this set.

Rh2 1796-97
Obv: Draped bust RT LIBERTY at top border. 15* divided 8* LT and 7* LT.
rev: Redesigned eagle, Wr tied with
Rev: Redesigned eagle, Wr tied with double bow. ½ at bottom border and USA at upper border.
Wt: AA

Rh3 1796
Obv: AA except 16* divided 9* LT and 7* RT.
Rev: AA
Wt: AA

Rh4 1801-07
Obv: AA
Rev: Heraldic eagle with arrows in RT claw and olive sprig in LT claw. Banner with EPU thereon in beak.USA around border.
Wt: AA

Rh5 1807-08
Obv: Capped Bust LT with LIBERTY on cap. 13* divided 7* LT and 6* RT.
Rev: Redesigned eagle with EPU on banner above. USA around upper border and 50 C. below.
Wt: AA

Rh6 1809-33
Obv: AA except head redesigned.
Rev: AA except eagle redesigned.
Wt: AA

1834-36 Obv: AA except head redesigned.
Rev: AA
Wt: AA
Note: There were many other changes that could be included if desired.

1837 Obv: Head redesigned smaller with stars also reduced in size.
Rev: Eagle redesigned. Smaller USA at upper border. 50 CENTS at bottom border. Motto and ribbon omitted.
Wt: 206.25 Gr of 90% Ag and 10% Cu. Dia is reduced and reeding replaces lettered edge.

1838-39 Obv: Head redesigned.
Rev: Eagle and other devices redesigned. HALF DOL. replaces 50 CENTS of Rh8.
Wt: AA

1839 Obv: Liberty seated on rock LT. RT hand holds shield with scroll bearing LIBERTY Cap on pole LT hand. 13* with 7* LT and 6* RT.
Rev: AA except eagle redesigned slightly.
Wt: AA

1839-53 Obv: AA except rock smaller and a fold of drapery added below elbow.
Rev: AA
Wt: AA
Note: Rev letters were enlarged in 1842 and may be included as Rh11a. Date size was enlarged in 1846 and may be included as Rh11b.

1853 Obv: AA except arrows added to sides of date.
Rev: AA except rays added about eagle.
Wt: 192 Gr of 90% Ag and 10% Cu

1854-55 Obv: AA
Rev: AA except rays removed.
Wt: AA

1856-66 Obv: Same as Rh11
Rev: Same as Rh11
Wt: Same as Rh12

(to be continued)

NASC MYSTERY PERSONALITY
(Continued)
Last Chance to Solve This Mystery

Any member who can guess who I am will have his or her name printed in th
Quarterly. Please send your answer to the Editor as soon as possible.

Congratulations to our mystery solvers!

CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR MYSTERY SOLVERS!

Archie Black of Brick, New Jersey

Bill Wisslead of Santa Ana, California

I am a nice person.

I worked for the Franklin Mint!

Final clues:
I do needlepoint.
I paint statuary.
I have a daughter.
My husband is a collector.

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CALENDAR

NASC ACTIVITIES

September 12, 1982	NASC Board Meeting, Ambassador Hotel, LA
December 5, 1982	NASC Board Meeting, Ambassador Hotel, LA
January 27-29, 1983	NASC Convention, Ambassador Hotel, LA

OTHER ACTIVITIES

September 19, 1982	22nd Annual Coin Show Ventura County Coin Club Holiday Inn Ventura, California
September 23-25, 1982	5th Los Angeles Coin Convention Hilton Hotel Los Angeles, California
September 23-26, 1982	21st Anniversary Coin Show Northern California Numismatic Association Jack Tar Hotel (now under a new name) San Francisco, California
October 17, 1982	West Valley Coin Show West Valley Coin Club Reseda Women's Club 7901 Lindley Reseda, California
October 22-24, 1982	71st Annual Convention and Coin Show California State Numismatic Association Sheraton-Anaheim Hotel 1015 West Ball Road Anaheim, California
November 7, 1982	18th Annual Coin Show Conejo Valley Coin Club Howard Johnson's Restaurant 75 W. Thousand Oaks Blvd. Thousand Oaks, California FREE Admission
November 13-14, 1982	15th Annual Coin Show Numismatic Council of Orange County Quality Inn 616 W. Convention Way Anaheim, California (South of Disneyland)

CLUB REPORT
by
Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald

MEETING TIMES AND PLACES

o Valley Coin Club —	The Oaks Community Bldg. (The Oaks Mall)
s and Oaks, California	Thousand Oaks, California 1st Wednesday – 7:30 p.m.
Coin Club of Los Angeles —	Brentwood Savings & Loan 3rd and Fairfax Los Angeles, California 1st Sunday – 2:00 p.m.
ge County Coin Club —	Fullerton Savings & Loan 2400 E. Chapman Avenue Fullerton, California 4th Wednesday – 7:30 p.m.
Gabriel Valley Coin Club —	Republic Federal Savings & Loan 36 N. Lake Avenue Pasadena, California 3rd Wednesday – 8:00 p.m.

E YOU HEARD?

Read —We are sorry to hear that Clay Read is very ill and would appreciate a ne call or a visit. If you can't visit, why not drop him a card or note? His address Clay Read, California Villa, 6728 N. Sepulveda Blvd., Van Nuys, CA 91411. ne number – 781-6565.

McInnis — The former editor of the N.A.S.C. Quarterly has been named new or of *Sinformation,* the publication of the Society for International Numisma-

a Sims — The editor of *The Olive Branch,* the Bulletin of the Israel Numisma- Society of San Gabriel Valley, was re-elected to the A.I.N.A. Board (along with a rised Mel Wacks) at the recent convention in New York.

l Taylor — We hear that past N.A.S.C. President, Dr. Sol Taylor, has retired n teaching and will become involved in numismatics on a full-time basis.

leeting — Israel Numismatic Societies of the San Fernando and San Gabriel eys, continuing a tradition, held a joint meeting on Sunday, June 13th during the .I.N. Convention. The speaker was Bill Rosenblum, international and Israel ismatic expert.

ed Books — Once again the Santa Barbara Coin Club announces their special d Book" meeting! The 1983 edition of the Red Book was to be given to all bers attending the July meeting.

l 25th Anniversary Meeting — The California Association of Token Col- rs held their 25th Anniversary Meeting on Sunday, July 18th. A special token memorating this occasion was issued by Bob Ritterband. Congratulations to this ial numismatic organization!

Special Literary Award — The N.A.S.C. Junior Member who publishes the *best* best article in our Quarterly will receive a new "Literary Award" sponsored by Nona Moore.

COIN SHOW REPORT

C.O.I.N. — The Convention of International Numismatics Show in June was well attended and very successful. Congratulations to Elizabeth Wisslead, the president and head of the show. Moderator Angus Bruce introduced Neil Shafer, well-known

RAY - IGNORE THE ABOVE LINE!

and head of the show. Moderator Angus Bruce introduced Neil Shafer, well-known paper money expert who spoke on the "Economic Shock Felt Around the World." The second speaker was Mel Steinberg whose topic was "Collecting Independent Africa, 1958 to 1970, the Elusive Years." The Junior Forum, presided over by Eric Millman, also featured Neil Shafer talking about the "Fun of Collecting Paper Money." There were many beautiful exhibits under Sally Marx and the popular Junior Bourse Table manned by Nate Bromberg. Corky Ayers has now been installed as the new President of C.O.I.N.

Covina Coin Club — *The Covina Coin Crier,* the monthly bulletin of the Covina Coin Club, reported their annual Coin-A-Rama was a great success. Tom Fitzgerald was the winner of the top exhibit award, showing the "Indian on U.S. Coinage."

C.E.S. — The annual Sunday Show of the California Exonumist Society held in Fullerton on July 25th was well attended and enjoyed by all. The General Chairman was Corky Ayers. It is quite revealing to visit this show and see all the different types of things people collect. One could hear requests for dog tags (canine, I presume) to postcards, bottles, "you name it – someone's collecting it."

IN HONOR OF

Barbara Hyde — Numismatic artist and writer, Barbara Hyde was named "Numismatic Ambassador" on June 10th in Colorado Springs. Publisher Cliff Mishler made the presentation following dedication ceremonies for the new addition to the American Numismatic Association's headquarters. The artist has been commissioned by the A.N.A. to produce galvanos to honor the members of the A.N.A.'s Hall of Fame.

Caletta Gilreath — The member of the Downey Numismatists was a most surprised recipient of an Honorary Life Membership Award at the June 2nd meeting of that club. Mrs. Gilreath has been an officer of this organization since 1968. She joins Dorothy Anderson as the only non-past presidents to receive this honor.

Mother-of-the-Year — The Downey Numismatists presented the "eldest mother" in attendance with a special corsage at their May meeting. The honor went to Helen Strc op. In addition, every lady in attendance also received a special flower prepared by Dorothy Davis.

Brian Kotoff — This junior member from the Whittier Coin Club was awarded a scholarship to the A.N.A.'s 10th annual summer seminar. All his expenses were paid including plane fare to and from Colorado Springs. We look forward to a report from him in our next Quarterly.

Milton Fishgold — In honor of his many years promoting friendship and education through Israel Numismatics, the A.I.N.A. Board voted to award an annual "Milton

shgold Literary Award" for the best article in The Shekel.
& Shirley McInnis — Congratulations to Mac and Shirley who celebrated
eir 25th anniversary on July 27, 1982.
Hall — The winner of the prestigious "Red Comb" award, presented by the
ovina Coin Club, was President-Elect Al Hall. It seems that Al came from his
me in Colton to set up an exhibit at the Covina show. Only one little problem, he
got to bring his coins. Al now joins the famous "order of the Red Comb."

M THE EDITOR

is month, in place of our *IDEA BANK,* I'm using the space to share a problem
our club bulletin editors. The news from this column generally comes from your
ins. In addition, all bulletins are saved and submitted to the Awards Committee
nsideration for the President's Trophy presented annually to the club with the *best*
in. The problem, however, is that I'm not receiving some bulletins. These should
t to me at P.O. Box 4144, Covina, CA 91723. They should not be sent to Gary
n or Austin Ryer. The following are clubs that I believe have a bulletin, yet I'm
eceiving it:

- Collectors of the Realm
- Conejo Valley Coin Club
- Fountain Valley Coin Club
- Long Beach Coin Club
- Northern California Numismatic Association
- S.C.A.N.S.
- San Gabriel Valley Coin Club
- Tehachapi Coin Club
- West Valley Coin Club

KENNETH BRESSETT JOINS ANA STAFF

neth Bressett, former Vice President of Numismatics at Kagin's Numismatic
ment Corp. of Des Moines, Iowa, has accepted the position of Director of
ntication Services at the American Numismatic Association. In making the
ncement of Bressett's appointment, Edwards Rochette, ANA Executive Vice
ent, expressed enthusiasm about obtaining the services of Bressett, who will
ogether his years of experience as a professional numismatist, collector, dealer
ucator to oversee the ANA's expanding programs of seminars, authentication
ading. In response to his appointment, Bressett indicated that his immediate goal
to bring greater harmony to the industry and hobby by building a better
tanding of the ANACS grading service through educational programs.
sett brings an extensive numismatic background to his new position. For the
years he has served as coordinating editor of R. S. Yeoman's *Guide Book of*
States Coins and the *Handbook of United States Coins,* published by
an Coin Products, and has voluntarily assisted with many ANA projects. Some
ollector references co-authored by Bressett include *Alaska's Coinage Through*
ars; Hawaiian Coins, Tokens and Paper Money; Let's Collect Coins; The
tic 1804 Dollar; and *Buying and Selling United States Coins.* In 1962 he
d *The Guidebook of English Coins,* now in its 10th edition.

NASC CLUB DIRECTORY

AMERICAN BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Meets at National and State Conventions to hold educational forums; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1518, Redondo Beach, CA 90278.

ANAHEIM COIN CLUB—Meets 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Brookhurst Community Center, 2271 W. Crescent Ave., Anaheim (west of Brookhurst St.); Mail Address, c/o Bill Pannier, 123 N. Raymond St., Fullerton, CA 92631.

ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF LA—Meets 1st Sun., 2:00 p.m., Brentwood S & L, Sepulveda & Slauson, Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 227, Canoga Park, CA 91305.

AZTECA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Meets 4th Fri., 7:30 p.m., Union Federal Savings, 13300 Ventura Blvd., Sherman Oaks (corner Fulton/Ventura); Mail Address, P.O. Box 33035, Granada Hills, CA 91344.

BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Tues., 7:30 p.m., Guarantee Savings, 5554 California Ave. (in Stockdale Plaza), Bakersfield; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1535, Bakersfield, CA 93302.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Mon., 8:00 p.m., Mercury Savings & Loan, 2920 S. Sepulveda Blvd., W. Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Wm. Collins, 3322 W. Santa Barbara Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90008.

BOYLE HEIGHTS JR. STAMP & COIN CLUB—Meets 1st Sat., 12:30 p.m., Hollenbeck Park, 415 S. St. Louis St., L.A.; Mail Address, P.O. Box 33132, Los Angeles, CA 90033.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF TOKEN COLLECTORS — Meets 3rd Sunday of odd-numbered months, 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m., at various member's homes; Mail Address, 516 W. 99th, Los Angeles, CA 90044.

CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY — Meets quarterly at various places; Mail address, Box 6599, San Diego, CA 92106.

CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION — Meets twice a year in convention in various cities; Mail Address, Ethel Lenhert, P.O. Box 63, Upland, CA 91786.

CALIFORNIA WOODEN MONEY ASSOC.—Meets 2nd Sat., 8:00 p.m., Eroc Hall, 1345 E. Phillips, Pomona; Mail Address, c/o Virginia Dennis, 18814 Florwood Ave., Torrance, CA 90504.

CALTECH-JPL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Meets 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Room 168, Church Lab. Bldg., cor. Wilson & San Pasqual Sts., Pasadena; Mail Address, Jet Prop. Lab., 4800 Oak Grove Dr., Pasadena, CA 91103.

COLLECTORS OF NUMISMATIC ERRORS (CONE) — Meets annually at ANA; Mail Address, Box C, Deadwood, SD 57732.

COLLECTORS OF THE REALM — Meets 1st Thurs., 8:00 p.m., The Elegant Manor, 3115 W. Adams, Los Angeles, CA 90018; Mail Address, 3115 W. Adams, Los Angeles, CA 90018.

CONEJO VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Wed., 7:30 p.m., The Oaks Community Building, The Oaks Mall, Thousand Oaks; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1694, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360.

COUNCIL OF INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS (COIN)—Meets annually in convention in June at Los Angeles Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Betty L. Brander, Secretary, 412 N. Myers St., Burbank, CA 91506.

COVINA COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Wed., 8:00 p.m., The Recreation Hall, Covina Park, 340 Valencia, Covina; Mail Address, 2011 Atlin St., Duarte, CA 91010.

CULVER CITY COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Veteran's Mem. Bldg., Senior Citizens Room, Culver & Overland, Culver City; Mail Address, P.O. Box 183, Culver City, CA 90230.

DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS — Meets 1st Wed., 7:30 p.m., South Gate Park Auditorium, 4800 Southern Ave., South Gate; Mail Address, P.O. Box 165, Downey, CA 90241.

ECHO PARK COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Mon., 7:00 p.m., United Methodist Church, 1226 N. Alvarado, Los Angeles; Mail Address, 26132 Huron St., Los Angeles, CA 90065.

FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATISTS—Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., S. Tamarind Elementary School "Cafetorium", 8561 Tamarind Ave., Fontana; Mail Address, P.O. Box 71, Fontana, CA 92335

TAIN VALLEY COIN CLUB—Meets 1st Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton S&L, Brookhurst & ert, Fountain Valley; Mail Address, Box 921, Westminster, CA 92683.

EN GROVE COIN CLUB – Meets 2nd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton S&L, 12680 clid (1 block N. of Garden Grove Blvd.), Garden Grove; Mail Address, 10472 Mildred e., Garden Grove, CA 92643.

DALE COIN CLUB – Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Glendale Fed. S&L. 401 N. Brand d., Glendale; Mail Address, 1424 Virginia Ave., Glendale, CA 91202.

ENDA HEIGHTS COIN & STAMP CLUB – Meets 4th Tues., 7:30 p.m., Rowland ementary School Cafeteria, 2036 S. Fullerton Rd., Rowland Heights; Mail Address, O. Box 5398, Hacienda Heights, CA 91745.

T NUMISMATISTS – Meets 2nd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Crocker Bank Community Room, 60 E. Florida Ave., Hemet; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1290, Hemet, CA 92343.

EL COIN CLUB OF LA – Meets 1st Sun., 2:00 p.m., Brentwood S&L, Community om, 3rd & Fairfax, Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 3845, Van Nuys, CA 91407.

EL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LA – Meets 3rd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., 1st Federal S&L, 4 N. Fairfax, Los Angeles; Mail Address, 122 N. Detroit, Los Angeles, CA 90036.

EL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN FERNANDO VALLEY—Meets 2nd Mon., 8:00 p.m., on Federal S&L, 15962 Ventura Blvd., Encino; Mail Address, P.O. Box 5022, Woodland s, CA 91365.

EL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN GABRIEL VALLEY—Meets 3rd Sun., 2:00 n., Prudential Savings Bldg., 1300 E. Valley Blvd., Alhambra; Mail Address, P.O. Box 41, Upland, CA 91876.

NA HILLS COIN CLUB—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p.m., Laguna Hills Leisure World Club use No. 3, Dining Room No. 2 (through Gate No. 1, El Toro Road), Laguna Hills; il Address, P.O. Box 2070, Laguna Hills, CA 92653.

DALE COIN CLUB – Meets 3rd Sun., 2:00 p.m., Western Fed. S&L, 355 E. nchester, Inglewood; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1896, Hawthorne, Ca 90250

RE WORLD COIN CLUB – Meets 2nd & 4th Wed., 1:30 p.m., Club House #3, Room Seal Beach Leisure World; Mail Address, c/o Ed Dolan, 13081 Oak Hills Dr., #223, l Beach, CA 90740.

(LOCKHEED) NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., ckheed Rec. Center, 2814 Empire, Burbank; Mail Address, Lockheed Rec. Center, 4 Empire, Burbank, CA 91504.

BEACH COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Mon., 7:45 p.m., Great Western S&L, Corner Spring Palo Verde Ave., Long Beach; Mail Address, 1550 Northwood, 271-B, Seal Beach, CA 0.

NGELES COIN CLUB—Meets 1st Fri., 8:00 p.m., First Fed. S&L, 464 N. Fairfax ., L.A.; Mail Address, c/o Murray Singer, 122 N. Detroit St , Los Angeles, CA 90036.

EREY PARK COIN CLUB—Meets 4th Fri., 8:00 p.m., Service Ctr. Club House, 440 McPherrin, Monterey Park; Mail Address, 8555 E. Marshall St., Rosemead, CA 91770.

HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB—Meets 3rd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Progressive S&L, 12175 ura Blvd., Studio City; Mail Address, 14010 Leadwell St., Van Nuys, CA 91405.

HERN CALIFORNIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION — Meets annually in September, Jack Hotel, San Francisco; Mail Address, Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590.

HROP AIRCRAFT DIVISION COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Northrop Clubhouse, on Crenshaw between 120th St. & Broadway, Hawthorne; Mail Address, 60 Overland Ave., No. 20B, Culver City, CA 90230.

MATIC ERROR COLLECTORS OF AMERICA—Meets annually during ANA Con- ion; Mail Address, Box 589, Artesa, NM 88210.

GE COAST COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton S&L, Brookhurst & ert, Fountain Valley; Mail Address, 9143 Gardenia Ave., Fountain Valley, CA 92708.

E COUNTY COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Wed., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton Savings & Loan, 2400 pman Ave., Fullerton; Mail Address, P.O. Box 2004, Santa Ana, CA 92707.

IVERA COIN CLUB – Meets 2nd Tues., 8:00 p.m., Security Bank, Rosemead Sq., mead; Mail Address, 8555 E. Marshall, Rosemead, CA 91770.

POMONA VALLEY COIN CLUB—Meets 1st Sat., 8:00 p.m., 2111 Bonita Ave., La Verne Mail Address, P.O. Box 36, Pomona, CA 91766.

REDLANDS COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Tues., 8:00 p.m., Community Room, Provident Bank 125 E. Citrus Ave., Redlands; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1028, Colton, CA 92324.

RIVERSIDE COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Wed., 8:00 p.m., Great Western S&L, 3509 Centra Ave., Riverside; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1028, Colton, CA 92324.

ROBERT F. KENNEDY COIN CLUB—Meets each Thurs. during school term, 4010 E Ramboz Dr., L.A.; Mail Address, c/o Edward Rico, Jr., 1458 N. Miller Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90063.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Blue Room Convention Center, 2nd & "E" Sts., San Bernardino; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1028 Colton. CA 92324.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Wed., 8:00 p.m., Republic Savings & Loan 36 N. Lake Ave., Pasadena; Mail Address, P.O. Box 37C, Pasadena, CA 91104.

SANTA ANA COIN CLUB—Meets 1st Tues., 7:45 p.m., 1st Federal S&L, 18th & Main, Sant Ana; Mail Address, Box 2073, Santa Ana, CA 92791.

SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Mon., 8:00 p.m., Glendale Fed. S&L Hitchcock Ave. and State St., Santa Barbara; Mail Address, P.O. Box 73, Santa Barbara CA 93102.

SHAMROCK COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Sun., 2:00 p.m., Western Federal Savings, 1700 N Vermont Ave., Los Angeles; Mail Address, 4545 Kingswell, Los Angeles, CA 90027.

SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATISTS — Meets 4th Tues., 7:30 p.m. Mercury Savings and Loan, 2920 South Sepulveda Blvd., West Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 943, Santa Monica, CA 90406.

SOUTHEASTERN SIERRA COIN CLUB—Meets 4th Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Bank of Americ Conf. Room, Bishop; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1511, Bishop, CA 93514.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ANCIENT NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Meets 3rd Sun., 1:3 p.m., S.C. S&L, 4000 W. Magnolia Blvd., Burbank; Mail Address, P.O. Box 221, Tarzana CA 91356.

SUN CITY COIN CLUB—Meets 3rd Tues., (exc. July, Aug. & Dec.), 1:00 p.m., South Town Hal Women's Club Room, Sun City; Mail Address, Box 122, Sun City, CA 92381.

TEHACHAPI COIN CLUB—Meets 3rd Tues., 7:30 p.m., Veterans Memorial Hall, 125 East F Street Tehachapi; Mail Address, Star Route 1, Box 475-7, Tehachapi, CA 93561.

TORRANCE COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Tues., 8:00 p.m., El Nido Park, 18301 Kingsdal Ave., Torrance; Mail Address, 18814 Florwood Ave., Torrance, CA 90504.

TRW COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Mon., 7:00 p.m., Wed., 12 Noon, #1 Space Park, R2/2077 Redondo Beach; Mail Address, Jeri Hughes, #1 Space Park, R5/2030, Redondo Beach CA 90277.

UPLAND COIN CLUB—Meets 3rd Sat., 8:00 p.m., 123 East G Street, Upland; Mail Address P.O. Box 63, Upland, CA 91786.

VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Ventura County Library 651 E. Main, Ventura; Mail Address, P.O. Box 3263, Ventura, CA 93003.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Glendale Federal S&L, 235 Honolulu Ave., Montrose; Mail Address, P.O. Box 26, Tujunga, CA 91042.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB—Meets 4th Sun., 2:00 p.m., Reseda Women's Club, 790 Lindley, Reseda; Mail Address, P.O. Box 221, Tarzana, CA 91356.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Fri., 7:00 p.m., Parnell Park, Lambert Rd. @ Scott Ave Whittier; Mail Address, 15540 Lambert Rd., Whittier, CA 90604.

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